The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 5039

Wednesday, June 12, 1745.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Rome, May 29.

IT is whispered in this City, and there are some Circumstances which plainly prove, not altogether without Foundation, that there are some Disputes arisen between his Holiness and the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia; but upon what Account, is not in our Power to say: However, we already know that his Portugueze Majesty has offered his Mediation, which was very kindly accepted. M. de Canillac, who is charged with the Affairs of France at this Court, had on Saturday last a private Audience of his Holiness, in order to inform him of the Victory gained by his Master's Arms not far from Tournay. It was observed, that as soon as he came from the Pope, he went to wait upon the Chevalier de St. George, in order to communicate to him the same Piece of News. An Engineer of this City, who is thought a great Man in his Way, applied lately for Leave to make Trial, in the Presence of the Secretary of State, of a new Cannon which he has invented, that fires Forty times in a Quarter of an Hour. His Request being granted, the Piece was accordingly tried Yesterday, and answered perfectly well; upon which the Artist has Orders to cast a Twenty-four Pounder of the same kind, and if it answers, all the Cannon of the Castle of St. Angelo will go immediately to the Foundries.

Florence, May 29. The Marquis Siva, Consul of Spain and Naples, set out this Day, on his Return for Legborn, extremely well pleased with the Success of his Negotiation; having procured the Passage he demanded for 6000 Neapolitan Troops, in order to join the Armies of Don Philip and the Count de Gages; and yet some People very much doubt whether it is in the Power of his Sardinian Majesty to march any such Corps: We shall, however, very soon see what Turn this Affair will take, since our Regency has so readily granted the Licence that was asked; with these Restrictions only, that they shall march in small Corps, that they take the Route of Pisa, and that they pay in ready Money for what they have.

Genoa, May 29. Notwithstanding what our Enemies report, our Councils grow more and more pacifick every Day; and we are as far from taking Part with the Spaniards as we are from siding with the English, of which we were never yet suspected. We have a great many Men on foot, that's true; but it is purely to enable us to keep our Neutrality in the midst of so many armed Neigbours. We have likewise promised to furnish the Spaniards with Artillery; not that we side with them, but are obliged to furnish as many, as out of fear of the English Admiral we sent to Bonifacio. The English Squadron meditates nothing but Mischief; and if they have let three or four Transports slip through their Hands, it was only because they were preparing two or three Bomb-Ketches, with which they propose to burn the Villages in the Neighbourhood of Villafranca, while their Fire-Ships go in and destroy the French Men of War. If this Scheme of theirs takes Effect, there is an End of our Treaty with Spain: We deny it positively, and are as good a neutral State as ever. In the mean time, Count de Gages is half mad at the Slowness of the Infant Don Philip; and his Army being half starved, curse this last March, and the Authors of it, publickly. We are almost in as bad a Condition; and if the Nobility did not give a good Example, by letting the Spanish Officers have the free Use of their Palaces, in furnishing the Soldiers with Provisions, that is as far as lies in their Power, our People would mutiny too. But it is to be hoped these Evils will very soon receive a Cure, since a Council of War was held this Morning to determine on the March of the Army, either on the one Side or the other, our Dominions being able to support it no longer. The Austrians and Piedmontese are already 60,000 strong; so that the Project of forcing a Passage through Piedmont is like to prove as romantick in the Hands of the Count de Gages, as it did in those of the Marquis de las Minas.

Breslau, June 9. Yesterday were conducted hither, under the Escort of the Regiment of Haske, upwards of 5000 Austrian and Saxon Prisoners, taken in the late Engagement, at the Distance of about 30 Miles from hence. There were taken at the same time five Haubitzers, 65 Cannon and Field Pieces, 78 Colours, seven Standards, three Pair of Kettle Drums, and 31 Field Carriages belonging to the Saxon Troops. Among the Saxon Generals either kill'd or taken Prisoners, are Munchau, Pflug, Bostenbostle, Niesemeuschel, and Caunitz, as also Prince Christian William of Saxe Gotha, who was Major-General of their Cavalry, and whose Body was interr'd in the Lutheran Church of Strigau. According to their own List, the Saxon Troops consisted of 30,545 Men; those of Prince Charles did not fall at all short of 47,000. The Saxons behaved exceedingly well, especially their Officers, than whom it was impossible to behave better. The King declared as much on the Field of Battle, and ordered extraordinary Care to be taken of their Prisoners and Wounded. Some of our Regiments have suffered dreadfully, but they are but few, and such as were exposed to the Saxon Artillery, which were good Brass Cannon, and well served. The Day before Yesterday the King received a Courier from Lieutenant-General du Moulin, dated the 7th, with Advice, that on the 6th the Austrians and Saxons had passed the Defiles of Landshut, after a very brisk Dispute with his Troops. We since learn they are retiring with the utmost Diligence into Bohemia.

Franckfort, June 13. The French Troops that were posted at several Places on this Side, and on the other Side the Main, are now united under the Command of the Prince of Conti; and are encamped about Aschaffenbourg, Bobenhawsen, and Diepbourg. The whole Army of his Serene Highness is said to consist of 100 Battalions, and 160 Squadrons; including the Troops that return'd under M. de Segur from Bavaria, and which now make a Part of the Forces under the Command of that Prince. He has under him Eight Lieutenant-Generals, and Thirteen Major-Generals for the First Line; Seven Lieutenant-Generals, and Twelve Major-Generals for the Second; exclusive of Generals of Horse and Foot, &c. The Army of Field-Marshal Traun has taken Post between Wertheim and Miltenbourg, on the Left of the Main, over which River he has thrown two Bridges. It is very uncertain whether he intends to march from his present advantageous Camp, in order to join the Army from the Lower Rhine; or whether he will wait its Arrival where he is. The Hussars of General Baroni have already made Inroads as far as Ghiessen; as those of General Trips do as far as Diepbourg, Darmstadt, and the Rhine; so there is no stirring for the French, either on the one Side or the other of the Rhine, without running the Hazard of being taken. On the 8th of this Month they made a general Forage round their Camp. The States of the Circle of Franconia have put a Detachment of their Troops into the Castle of Bremberg, in order to prevent the French from seizing it; which certainly was their Design. We have this Moment a Report, that the Prince of Conti has again left the grand Army, in order to put himself at the Head of a Corps of 26,000 Men; with which he proposes to execute some Design of Importance.

Bamberg, June 8. Baron d'Aylva, Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General, arrived here last Week. Yesterday he was conducted in Ceremony to Court, where he had his First Audience of the Bishop and Prince, and presented his Letters of Credence; as also a Letter from the Elector of Treves. The Bishop and Prince received him very graciously, and told him, That he was extremely sensible of the Honour done him by their High Mightinesses; that he had always had the highest Esteem for the Republick, and the most profound Veneration for its Members; more especially since their High Mightinesses had so gloriously exerted themselves in Support of the Common Cause. At Dinner his Highness would have seated the Baron d'Aylva under a Canopy at his Right Hand; but his Excellency absolutely refused this. The Bishop and Prince told him, That he meant, in his Person, to have expressed his high Respect and sincere Esteem for their High Mightinesses; but since he thought proper to decline it, they would be private: And thereupon turning to his Chamberlains, he said, Since his Excellency will not allow you to wait upon him, you may withdraw.

From the Saxon Head Quarters at Slatin, June 8.

The Day before Yesterday, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, we had Advice, that the Prussian Army was in full March to our Camp by Landshut, and that General Nadasti was forced to retreat. As on Account of the considerable Loss of Artillery, Generals, and upper Officers, it was not advisable to risk and expose ourselves to the dubious Event of another Engagement; and as we did not at first intend to keep the Camp by Landshut, the farther Retreat to Bohemia was resolved upon. The Army disposed accordingly, and the March began in good Order. This was facilitated by the Precautions already taken of sending the Baggage before by Break of Day, and the Troops were less interrupted in their March. General Nadasti, with the Hussars and five Pulcks of Uhlans, formed the Rear-Guard of the Combined Army; and, not to divide it, it was thought proper for the whole to march by Schimberg. Our Rear-Guard skirmished for an Hour behind Landshut with the Prussian Avant-Guard, which had some Pieces of Cannon; sometimes one Side, sometimes the other, had the Advantage, as it usually happens in such Cases. The Day before Yesterday we came into the Camp by Johnsdorff, and Yesterday into this, and we were not disturbed in our March Yesterday. To give the Troops Time to refresh themselves after the two fatiguing Marches over the Mountains, we halt To-day, but intend to proceed To-morrow to the Neighbourhood of Jaromirz and Koningshoff. Prince Charles intends to have his Head Quarters in the former, and the Duke in the latter; so that the Right Wing will be at Jaromitz, and the Left at Konigshoff. As far as we can learn, the whole Prussian Army is marched to Landshut; and we have also Reports, that it was gone to Hirschberg: Wherefore, to prevent the Prussian Army from penetrating into Bohemia by Trautenau, and cutting us from the Communication with Saxony, that Pass is occupied by an Austrian Regiment of Dragoons. Orders are also given for cutting down the Trees, and a sufficient Number of Men will be posted there. Mean time, a Detachment of Uhlans is commanded to Trautenau, to observe and give Informations of the Motions of the Prussians.

Dresden, June 11. The Rumour of a second Action between the Prussians and the Allied Armies upon the 6th, arose from nothing but a few Skirmishes between them in the Retreat made by the latter. Not one of the Saxon Generals is kill'd, without it be Major-General Schlichting, who was left behind dangerously wounded. Lieutenant-General Polentz is alive, and was only thought lost, from being trampled upon by his Horse; as was Lieutenant-General Berkholtz, and Prince Sonderhausen, Major-General. Major-General Durfield, who behaved extremely well, and is thought one of the best Horse Officers in the Saxon Army, received a Cut in his Head, but will soon be able to do Duty. Nor is it affirmed, that any amongst the Austrian Generals, except Thungen, is kill'd. The whole Loss of the Saxons is now said to be less than was at first imagin'd, and that of the Prussians to be very considerable. The Recruiting here goes on very successfully; and it is thought, that the Troops at present in Bohemia, will be easily completed in three Weeks; by which Time they will likewise receive the Cannon that is wanting.

Hague, June 12. The Allied Army remained on the 9th Instant in its Camp of Lessines. The Citadel of Tournay holds out; and, according to some Advices, costs the Enemy a good Number of Men.

Hague, June 15. It is reported here, that the Detachment of the Prince of Conti's Corps, which passed the Rhine at Biberich on the 23d and 24th past, and was advancing to the Saar, has been countermanded, and sent back to join that Prince's main Army in the County of Darmstat. We hear from Antwerp, that the Battering Train was begun to be embarked upon the Scheld on Tuesday last, and would be all ready to be transported, wherever Occasion might require, in Ten or Twelve Days.

FOREIGN PORT.

Elseneur, June 12. N. S. The following Commanders are arriv'd, viz. Jacob Gierow, from Carlshamn, for London; Hans Klopstock, from Wolgast for London; John Cole of Newcastle, from Riga; and John Foster of Hull, from Riga, both for London; and George Mandson of Hull, from Stockholm for Hull.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, June 10. Wind S. S. W. Yesterday arriv'd his Majesty's Ships the Faulkland and Saphire, with Eleven Sail of Transports from Cork for Ostend. They all took Pilots here, and proceeded immediately for Ostend. Also arrived the Merry-make, ———, from Cape Fare; and several other Ships, mostly Prizes taken from the French.

Deal, June 9. Wind S. W. by S. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ships the Duke, Sheerness, Baltimore, and Jamaica Sloop; the Rawleigh and Caesar Privateers, the Stubbington, Mauger, for Leghorn; the Friends Goodwill, Glegg, and the Addington, Kitcherman, for Gi-

braltar; the Frederick, Hall, for Maryland; the Hopewell, Wise, and the Kingfisher, Green, for Ireland; and the William, Christian, for Pool. Yesterday in the Afternoon arrived the Fox Privateer from a Cruize, and six Prizes from the Westward, who are all sailed for the River. The Saphire Man of War, and another, Name unknown, went Yesterday at the Back of the Goodwin Sands, with several Transports from Ireland for Ostend.

Arrivd,

In the Orkneys, the Anne, Mudie, from New England.

At Blyth, the Ruby, Grey, from Virginia.

At Whitehaven, the Love, Knaile, from New England.

LONDON.

They write from Brussels, that the Earls of Albemarle and Crawford have settled with the Duke de Chawines a new Cartel; so that the Prisoners on both Sides will certainly be releas'd very speedily.

The same Letters say, that the Army of the Allies is on the Point of passing the Scheld; that the Citadel of Tournay holds out, and is like to hold out, notwithstanding the Count de Saxe assured the French King it would be taken by the 20th.

There are private Letters from Franckfort, which say, that the French had begun to transport their Sick from Spire to Landau, and that their Magazines are shortly to follow them; whence they conclude there, that the Prince of Conti was on the Point of retiring: But the French themselves say, that these Dispositions are Preludes to a Battle.

The Centurion, Bowman, from Whitehaven for Rotterdam, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Deipe.

Yesterday died, at his House at Whitehall, the Hon. Col. Davenant, Son to the late Sir Will. Davenant, Knt. He was Page of Honour to the Duke of Monmouth, and was with him on the Scaffold at the Time of his Death. He served several Campaigns under King William; and married the Sister of —— Boothby, Esq; of Tooley in Leicestershire, by whom he has left two Daughters.

Last Saturday —— Cooke, of Stoke-Newington, Esq, distributed 200 Threepenny Loaves of Bread amongst the poor Hay-Makers.

Yesterday Henry Fleelcroft, Esq; his Majesty's Joiner, was nominated by the Lord Mayor as a proper Person to serve the Office of Sheriff of this City for the Year ensuing.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, who then enter'd into the 19th Year of his Reign, their Royal Highnesses the Princess's received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry at St. James's House, on that Occasion.

The same Day the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, preach'd before his Lordship at St. Paul's.

Yesterday a poor Haymaker dropp'd down dead by St. Anne's Church, Soho; supposed to have died for Want.

Yesterday the Agents of the Bahama and Leeward Islands attended the Lords of the Regency, in relation to the State of those Islands.

The same Day Mr. Hillier, an eminent Merchant in Leadenhall-street, was married to Mrs. Foster of the same Street; a Widow Gentlewoman of a plentiful Fortune.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge,	Morning		Evening	
	08	11	08	39

Bank Stock, 146 1-half to 3-4ths. India, 186 1-half to 1-4th. South Sea, 109. Old Annuity, 111. New ditto, 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 93. Ditto 1743, 92 7-8ths to 3-4ths. Ditto 1744, 92 7-8ths to 3-4ths. Ditto 1745, 91 1-4th to 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 84 1-half. London Assurance, 11 1-8th. India Bonds, 1 l. 16 s. to 17 s. Bank Circulation, 5 l. 5 s. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Ditto 1745, 1 3-4ths Discount. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Annuities for Lives, 15 Years, 1-4th the Purchase. Million Bank, 114 1-half. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l.

This Day is Published,
(Price Sixpence)

THE PROCEEDINGS on the King's Commissions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, held for the City of London and County of Middlesex, before the Right Hon. HENRY MARSHALL, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London; Mr. Justice Abney, Mr. Baron Carter, Sir Simon Urling, Knight, Recorder, &c. on the 30th and 31st of May.

Printed for M. Cooper in Pater-noster Row.

Bath, May 22, 1745.

WHereas *several Persons have lately resorted to* Bath, *under Pretence that they were to be admitted into the* General Hospital *there, and have thereby been a common Nuisance to the said City: This is to acquaint all Persons, that no Application will be received, unless the Person be at his usual Place of Abode when such Application is made.*

No Letters will be received unless Post paid.

By Order of the President and Governors,

E. BRETT, *Register.*

THE Frieghters of the Grand Duke are desired to meet the Agents of the Saltash and Warren Privateers, at the Amsterdam Coffee-House behind the Royal Exchange To-morrow, being the 23th Instant, from Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon till One, in order to produce their original Invoices, and to adjust the Sums to be paid in lieu of Salvage.

JOHN HOPKINS,
Goldsmith, at the Golden Cup *in* Fleetstreet, *near* Fleet Bridge.

Name Hopkins *under (as in the Margin)*

WHO, to prevent the Decoys and Impositions the most Wary are liable to in the Goldsmiths Way, from Publick SALES, AUCTIONS, &c. (*a shocking Forebode of the Destruction of Trade in general, and worthy therefore an Attention of the Legislature*) has for more than Fifteen Years past, made it his principal and chief Business to deal in Second-Hand Plate, Watches, Jewels, &c. and still continues so to do, strictly observing the Method he first begun with, of selling at the most reasonable Prices.

And the continual Call he has for large Quantities of various Sorts of Second-Hand Plate, &c gives him an Opportunity of affording most Money for the same; as does the very extraordinary Care he takes in employing the most experienced and best Workmen, enable him to serve with New Plate, Watches, Jewels, &c. to the greatest Satisfaction.

This Day is Published,
(Price Sixpence)

LYDIA's Conversion; with the Consequences of it considered and improved, in a Discourse on Acts xvi. 14, 15, with occasional Remarks on the Deity of the Holy Spirit, Effectual Grace, Free Will, Baptism, &c. and an Appendix, attempting to prove the common Opinion of its having been the Manner of the antient Jews (the Jews in and before Christ's Time) to initiate Proselytes, and your Children, by baptizing them is groundless; notwithstanding which, Infant Baptism is to be pleaded for, as a sacred Ordinance of Christ.

By SAMUEL HEBDEN.

Printed for J. Oswald, at the Rose and Crown in the Poultry, near the Mansion House.

Where may be had,

I. A Treatise on the Subject and Mode of Baptism, in Two Parts, Price 1 s. 4 d.

II. The Scripture Account of the Eternity and endless Duration of the Joys of Heaven, and the Torments of Hell, Price 1 s. 6 d

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price Bound 3 s. 6 d. Stitch'd 2 s. 6 d.)

SERMONS on several important Subjects;

VIZ.

I. *An Enquiry into the several Causes which hinder the Enjoyment of Peace in Society.*

II. *Perfection in Virtue not to be attained by such imperfect Creatures as Man. Wherein is attempted to be shewn, what Sort of Improvement is necessary to qualify us for the Divine Favour.*

III. *The Love of this World explained, and proved to be consistent with true Religion.*

IV. *The Immortal Devotionist; being a Discourse upon the Harlot's Excuse for Sin, in* Prov. vii. 14, 15. *Wherein is considered, the Excellence of Moral Virtue above Positive Duties.*

V. *The Divine Omniscience considered as a powerful Motive to deter Men from Sin, and excite to Virtue.*

VI. *The Nature of Repentance, and some Mistakes about it considered.*

VII. *The Woole Duty of Man briefly represented by St Paul, in living soberly, righteously, and godly.*

VIII. *The Prosperity of bad Men, and the Adversity of good Men accounted for, in a Way agreeable to the Nature and Attributes of God.*

By NATHANIEL BALL,
Master of the Free-School, and Curate of Chelmsford.

Printed for the Author; and sold by Mr. Buckland, at the Buck in Pater-noster Row; Mr. Commyns, under the Royal Exchange; and Mr. Lobb, Bookseller at Chelmsford.

This Day is published,

EPicteti quæ supersunt Dissertationes, ab Arriano collectæ; necnon Enchiridion et Fragmenta, Græce & Latine, in duos Tomos distributa, cum integris Jacobi Schegkii & Hieronymi Wolfii, selectisque aliorum Doctorum Annotationibus, recensuit Notis, & Indice illustravit,

JOANNES UPTONUS, Præbend. Roffensis.

Londini Impensis THO. WOODWARD.

N.B. A Small Number are printed on a fine Paper.

Where may be had,

Philosophica Dissertatio de Gravitate. Per R. Mather, Arm.

Publish'd by Virtue of his MAJESTY's *Royal Letters Patent,*

MR. GREENOUGH's Tinctures for preserving the Teeth white and beautiful, destroying the Scurvy in the Gums, and curing the Tooth-Ach.

The Tincture for preserving the Teeth, in a few Times using, perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, causes them to grow down close and regular, makes the fouled Teeth white and beautiful, fastens them when loose, preserves them from growing rotten, and keeps such as are already decayed, from becoming worse; and in a little Time removes the Cause of an ill-scented Breath, except where the Lungs are ulcerated. Each Bottle of this Tincture is seal'd in red Wax, with these Words, For preserving the Teeth; and round them, By the King's Patent. Price One Shilling.

The Tincture for curing the Tooth-Ach, gives Ease in a few Minutes, even when it is most violent, and in a little Time perfectly cures it. Each Bottle of this Tincture is seal'd with black Wax, with these Words, For curing the Tooth-Ach; and round them, By the King's Patent. Price One Shilling.

Note, *By Virtue of the Patent above mentioned, I have appointed* John Newbery *my only Vender of these Tinctures, to whom all Persons are desired to apply for them, at his Warehouse, the Bible and Crown, near Devereux Court, without Temple-Bar, London, and at his Shop in Reading, Berks; at which Places, Merchants, Captains of Ships, and Country-Dealers, will have good Allowance to sell again; and particular Bills, in any Language, will be printed for such as take Quantities to Foreign Parts.*

Sold also at my House, over-against the Green Dragon in Snow-Hill, near St. Sepulcher's Church.

Thomas Greenough.

SCHWANBERG's LIQUID-SHELL,
To be DEPENDED UPON in the
GRAVEL *and* STONE.

THE Rev. Dr. HALES, and others, have demonstrated by various Experiments, That the Virtues of Mrs. Stevens's Medicine for the GRAVEL and STONE depend upon the SALTS of Lime in the Alicant Soap, and calcin'd Shells; but its enormous Dose renders it so nauseous, that it is almost impossible to take it in a manner sufficient to answer any good End. This, then, will inform such unhappy Persons who are afflicted with the GRAVEL and STONE, That M. SCHWANBERG, a learned and ingenious Gentleman, well versed in the most abstruse Operations of Chymistry, has by Method of Liquifying calcin'd Shells, so as to become liquid as Rock-water, yet not corrosive. They give almost immediate Relief in the most violent Pains of the GRAVEL; and, if perssisted in, will, in time, bid fair for dissolving a Stone in the Urinary Passages, when too large to pass off otherwise. They may be depended on in the Wind-Colic, and all Kinds of Flatulences; and, where an *Alcali* is wanting, will answer the desired End. A Child may take them in the Month, for Stoppage, Fevers, and Uneasinesses, which Children are subject to from Acidities, the known Cause of most of their Disorders.

*** It is remarkable, That those who take them for the STONE, have a Sediment in their Urine resembling pulverized Chalk: Now, that this Sediment is a Portion of the Stone dissolv'd, is evident from an Experiment *in the Power of every one to make*; for, put an human STONE, form'd in the Urinary Passages, into a Vial of the LIQUID-SHELL, and it will gradually dissolve into a White Powder, exactly resembling that in the Urine of Persons who take it as a Medicine for the Stone, and this in an Heat not greater than that of the Body, yet, at the same time, not in the least affect an human Hair put therein; and, which surprisingly will, upon the Affusion of an Acid, be instantly converted into a Snow-white Powder.

To be had of the Proprietor W. Baker, *at his House in* Hen-Court, *near* Katherine-street *in the* Strand, *and, by his Appointment, of* R. Lee, *Stationer, under the Statuary's, facing* Serjeants-Inn *in* Fleet street; *and of* John Newbery, *at the* Golden Ball *in* Castle Alley, *near the* Royal Exchange, London; *or, at his Printing-Office in* Reading, *at* 12 s. 6 d. *the small Vial.*

☞ The Dose is from 10 Drops to 30; and not unpleasant.

For the EYES,
The so-much Fam'd CHYMICAL LIQUOR,

WHICH at once infallibly cures all INFLAMMATION, BLOODSHOT, SORENESS and WEAKNESS of the EYES, Defluxions of sharp Humours, Dimness of Sight, Specks, Films, or beginning Cataracts, and that after all other Means have fail'd, and without causing the least Trouble or Uneasiness in using.

It directly heals and cures all Manner of Soreness of the Eyes in Children or grown Persons, tho' of many Years standing, be it either of the dry, itching and smarting Kind, or moist, rheumy or watering, and whether proceeding from the Evil, or any other Distemper.

It effectually takes away all Specks, Films, or Incipient Cataracts to Admiration, as also all Flies or Gnats, that seem to swim before the Sight; it wonderfully strengthens the Optick Nerves, comforts the Eyes, immediately removes all Dazzling and Dimness, clearing the Sight, and infallibly preserving it strong and good to exceeding old Age.

Hundreds who were so very dim-sighted for some Years, as scarcely able to distinguish any thing, and imagin'd their Age to be the Occasion, have been perfectly and almost instantly cured by it, so as to read the smallest Print without Spectacles; and for Opthalmies, or Sore, Bloodshot, or Rheumy Eyes, no Medicine upon Earth can come near it; Thousands of Men, Women, and Children, have been cur'd by it of the very worst Sort, almost upon the Spot, and Blindness been prevented in abundance who had tried all other Remedies in vain, insomuch that it may be almost accounted a miraculous Remedy.

No Family ought to be without it, nor ever will, after they have had but one Day's Experience of its admirable Efficacy.

It is to be had only, by the Author's Apointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, London, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

LONDON: Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe in Pater-noster Row.*